NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1895.-FOURTEEN PAGES.

A FIGHT AGAINST RAINES. MOBS ASSAIL DETECTIVES.

GOOD REPUBLICANS OPPOSE HIS RETURN THE OFFICERS AND OTHER PERSONS TO THE SENATE.

"ENAP" CAUCUSES CALLED BY HIM IN HIS DIS CANANDAIGUA-RAINES'S DIS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Canandaigua, N. Y., Aug. 7.-John Raines is not to have an unimpeded pathway to return to the Although Thomas C. Platt has given him all the patronage at his command, although Raines has had "snap" caucuses called. and although finally the Democratic leaders, uninspiration from Tammany Hall, are preparing to aid him at the Republican caucuses, there h a strong revolt of the Republican voters own and Platt's political strength to succeed. The opposition within the ranks of the Republican rty of the district to Raines's renomination arst manifested itself publicly at a meeting of hading Republicans of Ontario County, which ne held in this village on Saturday last, but it known to exist for weeks and indeed months

Raines himself caused the explosion of feeling gainst him by having the Republican County ittee of Ontario County, in advance of the ting of the Republican State Committee, sum together the caucuses in the county for the ction of delegates to the Assembly District movention, at which delegates to the State Con ntion and the Senate District Convention will elected. These were "snap" caucuses, intendd to forestall public opinion, as, with the State convention not to be held until September 17 and ofth authority to hold a Senate convention any time before the middle of October, there was no need of hurry in the matter.

MR. SAXTON'S INFLUENCE.

One reason why the intense feeling of hostility to Raines's renomination in the Senate District did not reveal itself before was that many Repub Means believed that Lieutenant-Governor Saxton what a discreditable representative of the epublican party Raines had been in Albany, and how treacherous to the people of the State, would speak out in opposition to him. Mr. Saxton prob ably felt that the Republicans of Ontario and Wayne counties were as well acquainted with John Raines's career in Albany as himself, and therefore they themselves should take steps to prevent his renomination if they did not desire it

tches which have arrived here to-day, that Mr. Saxton has at last decided that it is incumbent upon him to express his individual opinion upon the effort to give Raines three years more of Legislative power, and that he has expressed his opinion unequivocally. If this statement is true have great weight in the district. Mr man of upright character and well so by the voters of the district, and he has great influence with the people. One prominent Republican in the State, who does not live in the Senate district, is reported to have written to Mr. Saxton something as follows: "If you permit of the nomination of John Raines in your Senate district, I must frankly say I do not believe you can make any further advance to-

so far as this man implied that Lieutenantlovernor Saxton was the political dictator of his wn Senate district he was mistaken. Mr. Saxton has no such power. He has long been embarrassed in Wayne County by the opposition of a powerful band of Platt Republicans. In the days of John H. Camp they were the ruling power in the county, and they still pos of their strength. Naturally, of course, as Platt Republicans, they favor the nomination of

There is a local matter which has aided Raine in Wayne County. John W. Dunwell, of Lyons, is a candidate for Supreme Court Judge, and naturally he desires the support of the Ontario naturally he desires the support of the Ontario County delegation in the Judicial Convention. Raines promises him this support. Dunwell and his friends will be foolish, however, if they feel any gratitude to Raines for support, as the Republican politicians of the Judicial District are already aware that there is no opposition to Dunwell's nomination and he does not need the support of the Ontario County delegates.

THE OPPOSITION CANDIDATE.

The opposition to the nomination of Raines for Senator has selected Frank H. Hamlin, of this place, as their candidate. Mr. Hamlin is a distinguished lawyer. A year ago he was one of the most prominent Republican members of the Constitutional Convention. At the meeting here in Canandaigua on Saturday last, at which he in Canandaigua on Saturday last, at which he was persuaded to be a candidate, most of the towns of Ontario County were represented. It was with much reluctance that Mr. Hamlin consented to be a candidate, but, in view of the position in the eye of the public in which the Senate district would be put by Raines's nomination, he at last gave his assent to the proposition. Mr. Hamlin believes that the policy of Mr. Platt in regard to Republican affairs is a bad one, and he does not hesitate to express his conviction in this respect. He is opposed to any form

Platt in regard to Republican affairs is a bad one, and he does not hesitate to express his conviction in this respect. He is opposed to any form of "boss" leadership in the Republican party. Mr. Hamlin also believes that the policy of reform, instituted by Mayor Strong in New-York, should be carried out. Raines opposed the reform policy of Mayor Strong at Albany and made such an uncalled for attack upon Mayor Strong and the New-York reform movement in a carefully prepared speech that even Senator Lexow, one of the leading Platt Senators, disavowed his sentiments. Mr. Hamlin has addressed the following letter to the Republicans of Ontario County:

Canandaigua, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1856.

Dear Sir: I am a candidate for Senator in this district and ask for your support at the caucus to be held in your town on Saturday afternoon next. If nominated and elected, I shall wear the reoliar of no factional dictator, but seek to reprecolar on of actional dictator, but seek to represent my constituency. I believe the party pledges sent my constituency. I believe the party pledges of reform should be religiously observed, and that those of the reform movement in the city of New-York are entitled at least to decent civility at the lands of the representative of this Senatorial disables of the representative of this Senatorial disable methods in seeking political preferment, not subsence. If you concur in these views I trust influences. If you concur in these views I trust influences. If you concur in these views I trust influences. If you concur in these views I trust influences. If you concur in these views I trust influences. If you concur in these views I trust influences, in you half.

Tegret that I am not able to confer with you present that I am not able to confer with you personally, but primaries called in the midst of personally in the primaries and personal canvass. Any servi

A TRICK TO BEAT THE FARMERS. It will be noticed that Mr. Hamlin calls attention to the circumstance that Raines had the Re-Publican caucuses called in harvest time, when the Republican farmers are busy getting in their gops. The obvious intent of Raines by this arrangement is to prevent many of the farmers from voting and to obtain a majority in the foundation of the Democratic voters in the towns. But Mr. Hamlin's supporters are active, and will get out the Republican vote at the the, and will get out the Republican vote at the

we, and will get out the Republican vote at the caucuses on Saturday.

Among the Republicans who are being pushed Among the Republicans who are being pushed for delegates to the Senate Convention by the far delegates to the Senate Convention by the farming the season of the Senate Convention of the Senate Commission, and Elmer Lucas, a leading farmer. John B. Hall, who headed the movement for the summarican of Saxton for Senator in 1892, is one of the supporters of Mr. Hamlin, Among the other workers are ex-Assemblyman Robert M. Mody, of Seneca; ex-Senator Edwin Hicks, of this place, and Dr. W. A. Howe, of Phelps.

SOME OF RAINES'S MISDEEDS. opposition to Raines's nomination is based in broad grounds. Attention is called to the

BADLY INJURED.

RIOTING ON THE LINE OF AN EXCURSION PARTY'S PARADE-ATTEMPTS TO RESCUE

The Joseph E. Welling Association had its annual excursion yesterday to Wetzel's Grove. The party was a large one. On disembarking from the its return last night, the association started, as usual, to parace through the streets of the West Side. At Thirteenth-st, and Fifth-ave., just after the parade had passed the Iroquois Club, Detective-Sergeant Bannoil and Detectives Reldy, Petresino and Stringer, of the Central Office, who had been detailed to follow the parade and arrest any dispersons in the crowds it attracted, seized Robert Hokins, colored, and Joseph Ferris, two well-known professional thieves. The men had a number of friends in the mob following the pro cession, who began throwing stones and other missiles at the officers. The stones came so thickly that detectives, prisoners and spectators received them impartially. Nearly a score of persons were had their hats smashed in over their eyes and re ceived several scalp wounds, and a boy named Frank Roull, of No. 276 East Ninth-st., had his ead cut open just above the right eye. The latter was knocked senseless to the ground.

By drawing their pistols the detectives got away with the prisoners, fighting their way through the crowd, and taking with them the injured boy. They to Police Headquarters, where the prisoners were locked up and an ambulance summoned from Vincent's Hospital, the surgeon in charge of which dressed the wounds of the injured.

Dr. O'Gorman, the ambulance surgeon, had barely

inished his work when Detective-Sergeant Thomas Butler and Detective John L. Krauch arrived at Headquarters, bringing two prisoners, John McNally and Louis Hill of No. 8 Dovers-st., professional thieves and pickpockets, who had been the line of the parade at Dominick and Hudson sts., half an hour after the first riot took place. The detectives and their prisoners had been even more badly handled than the officers who had preceded geon had to close with nine stitches, and the pris oner. Hill, had his skull fractured by a brick which had been hurled at his captor, Detective Krauch, and had struck the prisoner. The frontal bone had been crushed in and Hill was in a half-senseless

Butler said that at Hudson and Dominick sts. he and his comrade had seen McNally and Hill acting suspiciously in the crowd and had placed them under arrest. Before they could move a dozen paces a howling mob of the friends of the prisoners had surrounded them, and they were assailed with a shower of missiles. A Spring-st. car was passing and the detectives dragged their prisoners inside it and ordered the driver to move out as quickly as he could. Before the car could move every window in it was demolished. It had contained only one passenger, and he jumped off and ran for his life. At this moment a pistol shot was heard, but Butler could not tell who fired it. With great difficulty the car at length moved on, several policemen of the Macdougal-st, squad clearing a way for it, and Police Headquarters was reached. Every member of the party was more or less injured. The prisoner Hill was sent in the ambulance to St. Vincent's Hospital. The doctors there are of opinion that he may die.

A number of Central Office men were sent out on such clews as could be furnished. At 12:45 o'clock this morning a number of persons were brought into Headquarters by some of the detectives, but all information as to whether they were prisoners or had been concerned in the disturbances was refused. and his comrade had seen McNally and Hill acting

THREE MURDERERS TRY TO ESCAPE.

WATCHMAN SAW THEM LOWERING A ROPE FROM THE ALBANY JAIL.

Albany, Aug. 7 .- Three murderers made successful attempt to escape from the Albany County Jail last night. They were Charles E. who murdered little May Shannon, of Cohoes; Patrick Spain, of this city, who stabbed his son to death, and Charles N. Smith, who killed Theodore Richymeyer, of this city, for They occupied a cell on the second floor of the On Sunday night Warden Thayer noticed that the cell cots had been moved about, and ordered

The yard watchman shortly before mis night was surprised to see a rope, made of strips of blanket, fall down alongside the wall. He made an examination, and found that there was a hole the wall of the cell occupied by the murderers. He remained at his station and gave an alarm,

He remained at his station and gave an alarm,

The inside watchman hurried to murderers' row. 
The murderers, hearing footsteps, jumped into their cots and appeared to be asleep.

They were made to get out of their cots, which were removed from beside the wall, and a hole large enough for a man to crawl through was brought to view. The knotted blanket, secured to a leg of one of the cots, was hanging on the outside of the wall. The prisoners were handcuffed and placed in the "hole" of the jail. The wall is an old one, and it was the work of but an hour for the men to make the opening in it with an iron slat taken from one of the cots.

FARMED-OUT FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

IT IS SAID THAT DEMOCRATS OF NATIONAL REP-UTATION MAY BE INVOLVED IN A SUIT REGUN IN KANSAS.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 7.-In the District Court of Cloud County suit has been begun by J. H. Choate, a prominent Democrat, against W. H. Lepperill other members of the Vth District Democrati Committee, to recover money paid to the committee for the appointment of a pastmaster at Washington, Kan. Other disappointed office-seekers have instituted similar proceedings or intend to do so.

It is alleged in the complaint that soon after the election in 1882 the Democratic State Central Committee met in Topeka and proceeded to farm out all the Federal patronage in Kansas. It was agreed that for offices in the Vth district the recommendations of the District Committee would be accepted as final. The committee then imposed a tax on all office-seekers for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the members to Washington. All the members made a trip to Washington on money obtained in this way, and each of them succeeded in getting an appointment for himself, in some instances to offices that had been cold to others.

It is said that if the cases ever come to trial Democrats of National reputation will be involved in the scandal. Committee, to recover money paid to the committee Democrats of ? in the scandal.

WAR ON THE CHICAGO LAKE FRONT.

GREAT ENCITEMENT FOR A TIME, BUT THE TROUBLE PEACEFULLY ADJUSTED AT LAST.

Chicago, Aug. 7.-The triangular fight which has been going on for the last three days between th Illinois Central Railroad Company, the steamboat owners and the city, resulted to-day, after considerable excitement, in an agreement by the railroad company to build immediately a temporary viaduct across its tracks at Van Buren-st., and to permit the public to have free access to the lake over the tracks at all times. The company also agrees to depress the tracks two and a half feet, but the final arrangements cannot be made until August 25, when President Fish, who is now out of the city, will re-

Soon after 4 o'clock the excursion steamer Macataway, from Windsor Park, landed fifty passengers at the Van Buren-st. dock. The special officers of the Illinois Central refused to allow them to cross the tracks, and a long train of freight cars was thrown across the right of way. The Macataway immediately began blowing her whistle, and other hoats joined in creating a deafening uproar. The noise speedily attracted a crowd to the lake front, at least 10,000 people coming in haste from all direcformed and Captain Koch, with two lieutenants and a squad of policemen, was soon on the scene. The captain endeavored to silence the boat whistles, and sent Lieutenant Preston on board the Leslie. The captain of the boat refused to stop the whistle and Lieutenant Preston tried to arrest him. The ceptain setzed an axe to defend himself, drove the officer ashore and immediately pulled out into the lake. The indescribable din caused by the tooting of the whistles continued. Each boat began "firing up" and the smoke emitted choked and blinded the officers, boatmen and the constantly increasing crowd of spectators. The workinne engaged in tearing down the old viaduct were unable to hear orders or see their way about on the big structure and ceased work for the day.

After a long parley between the Illinois Central police, the city officials and the Chicago police, the passengers from the boat were sllowed to land and proceeded along the tracks to Randolph-st., where they were permitted to reach a street. When this was done the boats ceased their whistling and further trouble was averted.

At 6 o'clock the steamboat men were informed that passengers could cross the tracks without hindrance and that a temporary viaduct would be placed in position by noon to-morrow. At the conand sent Lieutenant Preston on board the Leslie

HORR AND WARNER MEET.

THEY DISCUSS THE SILVER QUESTION AT LAKESIDE, OHIO.

A LARGE AUDIENCE LISTENS TO ARGUMENTS FOR SOUND MONEY AND IN FAVOR OF

Lakeside, Ohio, Aug. 7 .- A silver debate took place here to-day between ex-Congressman Roswell Horr and General A. J. Warner. The speakers were greeted, both morning and afternoon, by voters. It was' impossible to decide the directi in which the sympathies of the audience lay, as

lowed by laughter and applause. After briefly reviewing the history of money, Mr. Horr said: The first thing determining the value of any article is the amount of work which it represents. Gold and silver were adopted as money because best adapted therefore. The difficulty has been in attempting to fix by law a parity of values between the metals. The quarrel of the ages has been over the difference between the commercial value and this legal value. But I claim that value laheres in the article and is not the subject of legislation. A gold dollar represents a dollar's worth of human toll. A silver dollar is worth only 50 cents now because they are making silver so cheaply that it does not represent so much labor as formerly. I admit that the Government under our Constitution has a right to coin money and fix the value thereof, just as it can and does fix the yardstick at thirty-six inches, but no law on the face of the earth can make a stick of twenty-six inches as long as one of thirty-six inches, the world has never yet been able to fix a ratio between gold and silver that lasted any length of time. Since the dawn of civilization it has been taking more and more silver to equal an ounce of gold. It is now 30 to 1 where it was formerly but 5. The first thing determining the value of any article is the amount of work which it represents fold and silver were adopted as money becaus-

The speaker reviewed briefly the history of legislation in this and other countries on the subject

To-day there is not a civilized nation on the face of the earth which has not adopted the gold standard, because it has been discovered by the natural law of development that you cannot do the business of the world with a double measure. Gold is the natural measure of value for all nations that deal in large transactions.

General Warner then laid down the following quently:

quently:

1. The economic condition under which the value of the money standard increases, or under which idle money gains profit, will reduce any country to poverty, gather wealth in a few hands and ultimately destroy all free institutions.

2. A debtor nation is affected more seriously and is more rapidly impoverished and sooner subjugated by such a money system than a nation out of debt.

3. Since 1873 the money standard of the United States has constantly been increasing, while at the same time we have been rapidly increasing our debt abroad, the increase in the last twelve months being not less than \$200,000,000.

4. If this condition of increasing debt and appreciating money is not stopped, it is only a question of years when the United States will find itself in a condition as bad as that of Egypt.

5. No debtor nation under a gold standard can make protection effective to raise prices or to keep up wages.

keep up wages.

6. No debtor nation can permanently maintain the single gold standard.

7. Sound currency is a currency that maintains stablerelations of commodities, and we would thus have a known balance between debtor and creditor.

PEACE RESTORED AT SPRING VALLEY WHITE MINERS MEET AND DECLARE THE WAR

ON THE NEGROES OFF. Princeton, Ill., Aug. 7.-The war on negroes by th Italians of Spring Valley has been declared off. The Spring Valley Coal Company will be permitted to resume operations, and the negroes to return to mass-meeting of the whit; miners held in the pub lic square. A resolution was offered to the effect the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution o United States, and that the miners of Spring Valley would pledge their earnest support to all officers in

The resolution was put to a vote and declared car ried by an overwhelming majority. A committee was appointed to wait upon S. M. Dalzell, manager of the coal company, to inform him of the action of the meeting, and to report that the miners were ready and anxious to return to work in the mines While the resolution was no wanted, he agreed to recognize it and to resume operations, probably to-morrow morning.

At noon to-day Assistant Adjutant-General Bayle, of Springfield, the representative of Governor Altgeld, arrived in Spring Valley to make an investigation. On the same train came C. W. Bush, of Chicago, the representative of the organization of olored people in Chicago. The Assistant-Adjutant-General had several conferences to-day with the city and county authorities and a delegation of leading citizens of Princeton. It was decided to await the turn of affairs before definite action could be

Seatonville, and investigated the list of colored Seatonville, and investigated the list of colored persons reported injured. To-night he said that he had found the reports to be substantially correct. He thought the publication of the mot's doings had in large measure been the means of bringing the reign of terror to a speedy termination. He has the names of six colored persons at Seatonville whom he found to be oadly injured, and of two who were slightly injured. Other injured persons were taken elsewhere.

MURDERED BY HIS HIRED MAN.

A PROSPEROUS FARMER OF CAYUGA COUNTY BRUTALLY KILLED-HUNTING DOWN Auburn, N Y., Aug. 7.-A brutal murder was

perpetrated last night in northern Cayuga County, n the township of Sterling, which has created intense excitement in the neighborhood, and may result in lynching the murderer if he is captured the posse now scouring the woods for him. The victim was Henry V. Whitlock, a prosperous and respected farmer, who was killed with an axe by his hired man, Charles Burgess, About 9 o'clock in the evening Burgess called Mr.

Whitlock out of bed on the pretext that the cows had broken through the fence and were in the corn field. The unsuspecting farmer rose and dressed himself and started to make an investigation dshed he picked up an axe and hurried along to a fence. Instead of scaling it, he stooped down and crawled through where a board had been wrenched Whitlock started to do likewise, when the hired man raised the axe and struck the farmer a savage blow in the back of the head. The blade of the axe crashed into the victim's skull, killing him

almost instantly. The murderer then returned to the house, where he aroused and assaulted Mrs. Whitlock. He was going to make "a clean job of it," as he expressed it, going to make "a clean job of it," as he expressed it, by killing her and committing suicide. She begged so hard for her lite and made so many promises to help him conceal his crime that she finally disquaded him from his purpose, and he left the house. Mrs. Whitlock then ran in search of assistance, and was forced to pass by the gory body of her husband. The murderer is helieved to be concealed in a piece of woods pagar Ira Station, and a posse of 100 men is hunting for him.

MURDERED BY AN UNKNOWN MAN.

JAMES CLARK, EX-MARSHAL OF TELLURIDE, COL. AND FORMERLY A MEMBER OF THE QUAN-TRELL AND JAMES GANGS, ASSASSINATED.

Denver, Col., Aug. 7 .- James Clark, ex-town parshal of Telluride, was assassinated there shortly after midnight this morning. In company with Mexican Sam" he was passing the restaurant in Main-st, when an unknown man sprang from hiding and levelling a Winchester at Clark shot him in the breast. Clark lived about

Clark shot him in the breast. Clark lived about half an hour, but never spoke. The assassin instantly disappeared in the darkness.

Although Clark had many enemies, political and otherwise, and was known as a desperate character, the citizens are incensed at the cowardly act and great excitement prevails in the town. The ponce have no clew. Clark was a member of the famous Quantrell band during the war and later of the Jesse James gang. At the time of his death ne was employed as a Denver and Rio Grande detective and had previously been a deputy sheriff. He was an expert pistol shot, and was always well armed. His relatives at Fulton, Mo., have been informed. informed.

Clark had been in the habit of carrying from \$2,09 to \$3,000 in a heit on his person. When searched after the shooting no money was found. This adds to the mistery of the case, as the killing was at first thought to have been done by political

LIGHTNING AND DEATH.

VIOLENT ELECTRICAL STORMS IN THE CITY AND ITS VICINITY.

ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER STUNNED ON LONG ISLAND-THE PRISCILLA'S MAINMAST HIT-DAMAGE IN NEW-JERSEY-

The city was visited by two violent thunder showers vesterday which were almost recordbreakers in the matter of rainfall, as well as in shortly before 7 a. m., and in less than half an hour nearly an inch of rain was recorded. The lightning, which was almost incessant, is reported to have struck in a number of places in this city and vicinity. Hardly had the water been dried from the pavements and gutsweltering city. The second storm was between 10:30 and 11 a. m., and in that time about onefifth of an inch of rain fell. The rain and storm only cleared the atmosphere for a brief time, for crawled up fast in the tubes. To add to the dis midity decided to take a rise and at 8 a. m. was quoted at 96, while at 8 p. m. it was still struggling along at 85 degrees. On the streets pedestrians were busy mopping their faces, while they vainly sought coolness on the shady sides of the streets. The results of the combination of heat and humidity have hardly been equaled

The official thermometer at 8 a. m. yesterday registered 75 degrees, at noon 76 degrees and at 4 p. m. 84 degrees. The forecast for to-day is. fair weather and slightly cooler as far as the thermometer is concerned, although no promises are made in regard to the humidity.

THE PRISCILLA'S MAINTOPMAST SHAT-TERED.

The handsome Sound steamer, the Priscilla, of the Fall River Line, was struck by lightning early yesterday morning as she was coming into her pler, but by a fortunate freak of the electric bolt the passengers escaped injury. The rain was falling in sheets, the thunder rolled and the lightning flashed as the big boat rounded the pointed her nose into her own berth there was a blinding flash of lightning and a report that sounded like that of a cannon, and the steamer was slightly jarred from stem to stern. The bol had struck the main topmast, which was of w shattered it from top to heel. Seemingly when flashed off in all directions, which was extremely fortunate for both passengers and boat, for if the lightning had gone down the mainmast it would have undoubtedly struck in the main saloon and killed or injured passengers and per-

haps set fire to the ship. There was no excitement on board the as few of the passengers knew what a narrow escape they had. Superintendent Taylor, of the Fall River Line, made an examination of the damage and said that beyond the shattered topmast little injury had been caused. When the Priscilla sailed last night she lacked one of her ehler flags, for the shattered topmast had been removed and only the blunt mainmast remained. The Priscilla is the newest, largest and hand-somest of the Fall River Line's fleet of Sound

During the storm the two-story frame house at the corner of Fifth-st. and Avenue D. Alnion-port, occupied by J. B. Crosby and his family, was struck by lightning shortly after 7 o'clock. No one was hurt, but a damage of \$50 was done to the building.

ONE MAN KILLED AT GOOSE CR MUCH DAMAGE AT VARIOUS LONG ISLAND PLACES -COLLEGE POINT FLOODED-SCHOOLHOUSES STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The storm was severe on Long Island. The rain came down in torrents in the morning and lightning struck in several places. One man was killed at Goose Creek, near Rockaway Beach, and another was made unconscious at College Point.

James Heyman, a carpenter in the employ of the

New-York and Rockaway Beach Railroad, at Goose Creek, was killed by the lightning. It was shortly after 7 o'clock, and he had just begun work when the shower came up. Heyman and Stephen Remser a companion, ran into a small hut on the trestle over Jamaica Bay for protection. When they reached the hut Heyman laid down and put his feet against the building and Remsen leaned against him. Just after they got in the hut, it was struck by a bolt of lightning. The current went down the side of the hut against which Heyman was resting his feet, ran up one of his trousers legs and up his body and out through the back of his neck. Remsen had on a rubber coat, and the lightning darced about him, after which the current went into the ground. Remsen was stunned for a time, and when he recovered his senses he looked at Heyman The latter was in the same position as before. He talked to him, and on receiving no reply shook the body. Then he knew that Heyman was dead. Word was sent to Coroner Nutt, of Ozone Park, and the body was removed to Rouff's morgue Where the lightning passed through Heyman's body it was streaked with blue and green marks. Hey man lived at Rockaway Beach, and leaves a widow and two children.

In Long Island City the lightning struck the flagpole on top of the Fourth Ward school in Stein way-ave, and knocked it into splinters, and the flagpole on the new Fifth Ward school in Van Alstave., Astoria, was also struck and broken. A quan-tity of slate was also torn from the roof. The lightning was severe at Floral Park during the storm, and several people were shocked. The big flagpole in Howell Park at Locust Valley was struck and demolished.

In Flushing the cellar of every house in Amityst., along which the new sewer is being built, was flooded. The house of David Craig, in Bradford-ave., was struck, and telephone wires were dam-

ave., was struck, and telephone wires were damaged.

The storm in College Point was severe. William The storm in College Point was severe. William Smith, thirty years old, superintendent of Kramer's express, was struck by lightning in his office in Seventh-st. He was closing the skylight, when the bolt hit him on the right side. He was unconscious for some time, and when Dr. Steele made an examination he found that he was partly paralyzed. He was removed to his home. The flagpole on the Bethelem Orphan Asylum was struck and demolished, the chips being strewn all over the road. The crash caused a panic among the children in the institution, but the teachers and attendants succeeded in restoring quiet in a short time. The streets in the various parts of the village were flooded, and many celiars were filled with water, especially along Fourth-ave.

The storm caused considerable anxiety in Woodhaven. Many of the people, whose homes were wrecked by the recent tornado in that piace thought that their places would again be demolished by the lightning.

MILL FIRES PUT OUT IN UNION HILL. During the heavy rainstorm which swept over Hoboken vesterday morning, the sewers in the neighborhood of the Clifton Silk Mills, at Union Hill, became choked, causing an overflow of water which inundated the floors of the mill to a depth of nearly two feet. The fires in the engine-room were put out, and the mill almost entirely suspended hundred hands. The damage to stock and property

A big tree in Grove-st., between Ninth and Tenth sts., Jersey City, was blown down at 10:30 o'clock during the storm. It fell in the street, the branches breaking windows and electric wires. A telegraph pole caught the tree, and broke the force of the fall.

The Fowler Car Works, at Elizabethport, wer

struck by lightning during the storm. The flagstruck by lightning during the storm. The hag-staff on the main building was shattered, and the sashes and sills of a couple of windows were split and a lot of bricks knocked out.

The entire plant will be sold at sheriff's sale to-day in order to satisfy a claim of about \$50,000 held against it by Henry H. Isham, of Brooklyn. THE VAN CLEEF JURY OUT.

BELIEVED TO STAND ELEVEN TO ONE FOR ACQUITTAL.

EXONERATION OF THE ACCUSED MAN LIKELY TO HAVE A SERIOUS RESULT ON THE OTHER CASES PENDING-SUMMING UP OF

> THE COUNSEL AND JUDGE CONOVER'S CHARGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Trenton, N. J., Aug. 7.—The case of John T. Van
Cleef, charged with obtaining money from the State o'clock this afternoon, the entire day being taken up by argument of counsel and the judge's charge. At midnight the jury was still out. About 4 o'clock the first ballot was taken and resulted in seven fo acquittal and five for conviction. About 9 o'clock two of those advocating conviction voted for ac quittal, and an hour later two more joined the orces favorable to a declaration of innocence. Delp, a Trenton pump-maker. In political circle onel Van Cleef will have a serious effect on the trial of the seven others indicted by reason of the exposures pefore the Voorhees Investigating Com-

On opening the case this morning Judge Conover evidence the books of the Thomas Wylle Company, nor would be permit the State to offer the letter press copy of the bill sent to Colonel Van Cleef furnished to him by the company in 1887 Prosecutor Stockton told the jury that Van convicted for obtaining money from the State of New-Jersey under false pretences, because he had charged the State for 3,599 maps in 1854 when the evidence showed conclusively that only 2,999 had been supplied. Mr. Stockton expiained at length to the Jury that while the State actually paid the money to MacCrellish & Quigley, who in turn paid it to Van Clef, the false representations were made by Van Cleef to MacCrellish & Quigley, and not direct to the State, yet the State was defrauded by the false pretences made by Van Cleef through an innocent agent.

In opening for Colonel Van Cleef, Mr. Barton said that his client was entitled to the presumption of innocence until his guilt was demonstrated beyond doubt. No case had been made out against Colonel Van Cleef by the State, and the accused man had exercised his legal right when he did not go on the stand in his own behalf.

Captain W. D. Holt, who was especially retained by the State, and the the State of New-Jersey under false pretences, be

the State to assist in the prosecution, followed Mr. Barton, answering the assertion that there was no fraudulent intent. He discussed the evidence in detail for an hour.

The charge of Judge Conover to the jury was brief, the Court defining the elements of the crime charges.

MUST IT BE RECONSECRATED? AN ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE IN ONE OF THE CHAPELS OF NOTRE DAME.

of the side chapels of the Cathedral of Notre of the side chapels of the Cathedra of North Dame this evening a man named Audrouant at tempted to commit suicide just outside the entrance to the chapel. Services in the chapel have beer suspended pending the decision of the Archbishop of the diocese, who is now sojourning in Brittany whether or not the chapel must be reconsecrated.

AN ADDRESS BY JUDGE PRYOR.

HE SPEAKS BEFORE THE VIRGINIA BAR ASSO-CLATION.

White Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 7 .- The Virinia Bar Association held its annual meeting to-The annual address was delivered by Judge Roger A. Pryor, of New-York, whose subject was "The Influence of Virginia in the Formation of the Federal Constitution." The address was rich in distorical references. Among other things Judge Pryor said:

Virginia, acting upon the initiative allowed to her hegemony in the confederation, introduced to the convention the true theory of Federal govern-ment, and thus is the Constitution of 1787 but the articulation of the principles she propounded. Nay, more, in the form of its acceptance by the States, that is by ratification in sovereign convention of



HIDGE ROGER A. PRYOR.

the people, as proposed by Madison, she gave it a sanction and stability of which it would have been destitute had a mere legislative approval been the only basis on which it reposed.

Nor did Virginia's contribution to the Federal structure cease with its completion by the convention. As transmitted to Congress for submission to the people, it was wanting in an essential safeguard for the rights of the citizen and the State against Federal encroachment. But this defect was speedily repaired, and repaired from resources supplied by Virginia.

REMOVAL OF RECEIVERS ASKED.

THARGES AGAINST HENRY VILLARD AND OTHERS MADE BY BRAYTON IVES, AS PRESIDENT OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD, Seattle, Wash., Aug. 7.-In the United States

Court this morning, before Judge Hanaford, appli-cation was made for the removal of the receivers of the Northern Pacific Rallroad. The hearing was set for Friday morning next. The case is entitled the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and the affidavit asking for the removal of the receivers is made by Brayton Ives, president of the Northern Pacific. The affidavit alleges that the receivers have misanpiled large sums of money from the sale of lands and other property by appropriating the same to the payments of alleged debts of the Northern Pacific in preference to interest and principal due on Pacific in preference to interest and principal due on the mortgages. It also charges C. L. Colby and Colgate Hoyt, who were directors of the Northern Pacific with having violated their duty as directors in deals with the Wisconsin Central Company and the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad.

It is alieged that Henry Villard dictated and influenced the appointment of the receivers, and that E. D. Adams, of New-York, who represents the consolidated mortgage bondholders, and who also assumes to act for the holders of the second and third mortgage bonds, is the confidential adviser and director of the receivers, who accept and follow whatever line he dictates, remove officers at his pleasure and appoint others, and the receivers communicate to Adams full information in respect to their doings, but communicate nothing to the committee representing the second and third mortgage bondholders or to the officers of the corporation.

THE HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC SAFE.

MR. THURSTON SAYS IT IS HOLDING OUT FOR ANNEXATION.

Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 7.-L. A. Thurston, formerly Hawalian Minister to the United States, has written a letter to his cousin, the wife of Congressman E. J. Hill, of this city, in which he declares that the statements, which are being sent out by nearly every mail, that the cause of the Republic and of annexation is weakening and that there is a tendency to revert back to a monarchy, are absolutely untrue. He says:

They will not hurt us in the long run, as the logic of events continually falsines the statements that are made by the enemy. The Republic has ample strength to hold the situation as long as is necessary to accomplish the object that is kept steadily in view, namely, annexation to the United States.

WAITE AND PEFFER SPEAK IN FORT WORTH. Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 7.-The third and last day at the Populist Convention was marked by the wildest enthusiasm. The entire day was spent in speechmaking. Ex-Governor Waite of Colorado and Sen-ator Peffer were the principal speakers. CATHOLICS FOR ABSTINENCE

A GREAT TEMPERANCE ARMY.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS STAND

PRICE THREE CENTS.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER. SILVER JUBILEE OF THE CATHOLIC TOTAL AS

STINENCE UNION BEGUN MONSIGNOR SATOLAR

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Cath olic Total Abstinence Union of America was formally opened in Columbus Hall, in West Sixtleth st., yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. At the tast annual meeting, held in St. Paul, it was decided to hold the session of the present year in New-York, and unusual preparations were made because the silver jubilee was to be celebrated. Throughout the entire day the Committee on Credentials was busily engaged in an upper room connected with the hall receiving delegations, so that by this morning it is anticipated that fully 1,200 delegates from all parts of the United States will be present, representing 864 societies and a total mem

THE SERMON BY ARCHBISHOP RYAN.

Almost immediately after organization, the convention was adjourned, and the delegates, forming in procession, marched to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where solemn Pontifical mass was celebrated by the Apostolic Delegate, Monsignor Satolli, a



sisted by clergymen from widely separated localities, the sermon being preached by Archbishop P. J. Ryan, of Philadelphia.

At the close of the mass, which was of the n impressive character, the delegates went their various ways until time for the afternoon session which had been fixed for 2 o'clock. They were slow in assembling and it was nearly 3 when Vice-President Logue called them to order. Under suspension of the rules, reports of the officers were made the order of husiness, and reports which were really addresses were read by Presi dent Cleary, Vice-President Logue, of Ph phia; Mrs. Lake, third vice-president, of St. Louis, and Secretary Doyle, of New-York. The continuity of these proceedings was broken in upon by the reading of an important letter from Archbishop Ireland by President Cleary, and the preparation of a cable message to Pope Leo XIII, and of a telegram of respect and gratitude to Arch hishon Ireland. The session was adjourned at I o'clock, and the delegates were instructed to prepare for the parade which was to serve as preliminary to the mass-meeting held in Carnegie Music Hall, beginning at 8.

THE MEETING IN CARNEGIE HALL.

The parade, which was successfully carried out and very largely participated in by local and visiting societies, was interesting from its bearing upon the attendance upon the massmeeting, which will ever remain notable in the annals of the organization, not only because of the discussion of important questions therein indulged, affecting the National Union, but for the notable men among the speakers.

When Mayor Strong was conducted to the stage, a great audience cose in greeting. Behind the long line of soberly attired clergymen and laymen on the stage front there stretched a lengthening and widening vista of human interest. Thus the speakers of the evening were charged with a double responsibility, and it was remarked that only one, Mr. Roosevelt, took accounting of that which was at his back as well as the larger assembly which filled the chairs and boxes and lost itself in the regions of the topmost gallery before his eyes as he

faced the auditorium. It was an assembly to fire a man to deeds of oratorical daring, one that was almost fierce in the interest and enthusiasm which it displayed, quickly responsive to a telling point, and swift to punish a trespass upon its pardonably, quickly responsive to a telling point, and swift to punish a trespass upon its pardonably, partisan bias. Senator O'Sullivan was made to feel this phase of true blue temper when he touched upon debatable ground in the course of his remarks, and the storm of hisses, mainly from the women in the audience, which greeted him on two occasions showed with what scant ceremony they would deal with the question of Sunday-law enforcement if that issue were placed in their hands.

THE MAYOR AND MR. ROOSEVELT ONE. That the enforcement of the Excise law is popular was exemplified in the greeting extended first to the Mayor, and which threatened to become a permanent feature of the meeting, and afterward to the president of the Police Board. It was significant, too, and quickly noted by the assembly that the Mayor and President Roosevelt are more nearly in accord on vital issues than has been generally understood. The parallel will be found in their remarks.

Many kinds of oratory were displayed. There was the brusque man of business as exemplified in the Mayor's pertinent address of welcome offset by the sober impressiveness, but withal cheerfulness, of Vicar-General Mooney, in his introduction of the various speakers. The studied enunciation of Senator O'Sullivan was in sharp contrast to the impulsive utterance of the flery Roosevelt, who has a fashion of aiming with his finger, revolver fashion, following up the line of aim with a snappy sentence and then waiting the result of the shot, turning slowly meantime to measure every phase of the effect. Senator O'Sullivan was clothed as conventional etiquette requires, and sat in the front row among the dignitaries. Mr. Roosevelt, when his name was called, came out from a mysterious somewhere on the stage clad in a business suit, and with left hand in that in evitable trousers pocket went at things with as much precision as though it might end in a reduction to the ranks for somebody.

POWER OF PRESIDENT CLEARY. The grace of it all was reserved for the man

who is the pride and the power of the Total Abstinence Union, the Rev. Father Cleary, who with his resonant voice uplifted until it searched every nook and corner, and chased the shadows from some perchance sleepy eyelids, and hand and mind untrammeled by manuscript reference, gave freest rein to the topic upon which his life

(Continued on Seventh Page).